was found to be identical to O591S, SEQ ID NO:211, and extended the O591S sequence in the 5' direction ultimately resulting in a 1,897 bp polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:214. Since SEQ ID NOs: 199, 210, 211 and 214 are related, Applicants respectfully request that the Office consider SEQ ID NOs: 199, 210, 211 and 214 together. Should the Office maintain the requirement for election of a single SEQ ID NO, Applicants would like to elect the species of SEQ ID NO: 199.

Claims 14, 19-21 are now in the case. Claim 14 has been amended. Claims 19-21 have been added. It is urged that support for all the above amendments may be found throughout the specification as originally filed (see for example, pages 90-91) and that none of the amendments constitute new matter. In view of the above election, applicant hereby cancels claims 1-13 and 15-18 without prejudice to the filing of any divisional, continuation, or continuation-in-part application.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "**Version With Markings to Show Changes Made.**"

Consideration of the elected claims is now requested.

Respectfully submitted,
John A. Stolk et al.
Seed Intellectual Property Law Group PLLC

Reg. No. 44614

Susan Lingenfelter, Patent Agent
Registration No. 41,156

Enclosure:
Postcard

701 Fifth Avenue, Suite 6300
Seattle, Washington 98104-7092
Phone: (206) 622-4900
Fax: (206) 682-6031
D:\NrPortbl\iManage\JUDYD\326904_1.DOC

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the Claims:

Claims 1-13 and 15-18 have been cancelled.

Claim 14 has been amended as follows:

14. (Amended) A method for determining the presence of [a] ovarian cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide [according to claim 8] that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:199 under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and

(d) compare the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence of [the] ovarian cancer in the patient.

New claims 19-21 have been added as follows:

19. (New) The method of claim 14, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:199.

20. (New) A method for determining the presence of ovarian cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are capable of amplifying an expressed polynucleotide sequence recited in SEQ ID NO:214; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of an expressed polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers;

(c) comparing the amount of expressed polynucleotide that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotides to a pre-determined cut off value, and therefrom determining the presence of ovarian cancer in the patient.

21. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:199.